

September 24.

Number 49

**MORE NEWVES
FOR THIS PRE-
SENT WEEKE:**

Relating,

**The last businesse betwixt the Em-
perour & Bethlem Gabor.**

**The manner of the Iesuites peruerting of
Protestants in the Palatinate.**

**The preparations of the Princes of both *Saxonies*
for their owne defence.**

**The present posture of the warre betwixt Monsieur *Tilly*,
and the Count of *Mansfield*.**

**The Iourney of the Prince from *Madrid* to the port
of *St. Anderas*, and of his Imbarking
for England.**

With something also,

**Concerning the present affaires of the lowe Coun-
tries, *Turkie*, &c.**

And,

**A further Relation of the Protestants Synode
in France.**

LONDON,

**Printed by *Edward Allde* for *Nathaniel But-
ter* and *William Sheffard*. 1623.**

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The Continuation of our weekly
 Newes out of *Turkie, Italy, Hungaria, Bo-*
hemia, Austria, the Palatinates, East Friezland,
the Grisons, France, the Lowe Countries,
 and diuers other places of the
 higher and lower
Germany.

IN our last printed September 17. wee
 left his Imperiall Maiestie in priuate
 consultation at *Vienna*, with which he
 made an end of that weeke the Mun-
 day morning after, himselfe with his
 Empresse and the Princes his children, was at the
 Anniuersary or yearly Festiuall of the Patron of
 the Frier *Augustines* order, which was performed in
 their owne Church. After dinner they all went to
Ebersdorff (where his Maiestie hath a retyring place
 and a house of pleasure) there to take their recrea-
 tion. He was attended thither with a traine of 100
 men at Armes on horsebacke: as also, with one
 cornet of ordinary Seruitors on horsebacke, and
 200. Muskettiers on foot. And at this *Ebersdorff*
 they yet are September 3. as the letters from *Vienna*
 dated the same day doe testifie: he was to stay there
 A 2 eight

eight dayes together. This *Ebersdorff* is vpon the *Danubius*, some league off from *Vienna*, and to the East of it.

This day seuen night (say the former Letters) which was Saturday August 27. we haue had another great and horrible tempest here at *Vienna*, (the former tempest was that of the raining of wormes with childrens faces, as we haue told you in some former bookes.) Which storme, hath beaten down a small Tower of the Capuchin Friers Church, which is by Saint *Ulrichs* : It also stifled or stricke downe downe dead a Deacon, who was then in the Oratory of the same Church, and hath crusht and bruised 3. other Capuchin Friers very shrewdly.

Whereas there hath beene strict order and proclamation of late in the Emperours dominions against those of the Protestant Religion, the same prosecution of them yet continues, insomuch as no Protestant may henceforth be permitted to make purchase of any houses, lands or inheritances within any part of the Imperiall territories: nor may they hereafter be suffered to keepe any armes for war, either offensive or defensive, in any of their houses. And lastly within a prescribed time, they are commanded generally to auoide the land. By this passage which hath beene some months in bringing about; it appears that the Iesuites perswasions haue not taken any vniuersall effect (if any at all) vpon the Protestants in those parts, who hauing for the honor and sanctity of their order, & to shew the world withall, how God would bleffe their vndertaking;
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Some yeare together or more, persisted in a course of winning the Protestants by faire meanes rather, then of dragging and enforcing them to the Romish Religion: but they are now it seemes so much discouraged from effecting any thing that way, as that they haue given it ouer vnto the temporall Magistrate, to goe the ordinary way of persecution against them. Their best motiue (which they at this day also put in practise in *Heidlebergh* and other places of the Palatinate) was this: namely, to take vpon them either the cures, or at least the paines to reade Seruice, and officiate in the publick Churches, after the manner of that Lyturgie and common Prayer booke of the Protestants, reading the Seruice in the mother tongue, and not in Latine: singing also the Psalmes in the ordinary & allowed Church tunes together with the Protestants. Finally, so farre did *Rome* dispence with them; that they are said to haue left out nothing of the Protestants manner of celebrating the diuine Seruice, but that onely which directly & apparently must needs oppugne the Romish Religion. And this forme of proceeding of theirs, least it should giue occasion of scandall to the Church of *Rome*, or to the brethren of that profession, that these Iesuits should communicate or ioyne with the Hereticks in their forme of Diuine Prayer: they auouch their fact by the example of the Orthodoxe, and true Primitive Church of *Constantinople*; where the true Christians would for the auoyding of the scandall of a publique Schisme, and the easier to draw the Arians withall, to thinke better of the Orthodoxe

Religion: openly and ordinarily frequent the same Churches, and sing the same Service together with the Arrians, as is most apparent vpon euident record. Onely the Arrians would sing the Psalmes together as the others did, vntill they came to the *Gloria Patri*, at the end of euery Psalme: which Doxologic making directly against their blasphemous heresie, they would softly to themselves sing another way, or leaue out altogether.

Matter of Newes hauing thus brought in this mention of Antiquity; wee will returne to our former businesse of the Empire. They are now at the Citie of *Vienna*, very busie vpon their new fortifications, which they ply hard and daily, inso-much as two Ensignes or Companies of Souldiers are commaunded by course to labour daily vpon the workes: as it is written from thence September 3. afraid they are, or haue beene of some body it seemes in those parts.

And the Silesians haue generally beene commaunded by the Archduke *Charles* of *Neus*, to betake them to their Armes. But as for those of *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, they are generally said to be more in feare of the Plague and the Dearth already amongst them, then of any forraigne Enemie besides. And these are the two common obserued Attendants and followers of the Warres: so that the plagues of the sword, the famine, and the pestilence, are fellow Conspirators, as it were, in the destruction of mankinde. Pestilence and famine are in the meane time Bulwarkes sure enough against a forraigne inuasion: For what Enemie would

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would take the paines, runne the hazard, and be at the charges to kill him to day, who would otherwise dye alone to morrow; or aduenture himselfe without triall of his valour to dye there, or carrie away death frō them to his own companions: with this Dearth of Corne and other commodities, goes the scarcity of monies, and they all encrease together. The same measure of Corne which was before much cheaper, is now solde for 18. and Wheat for 22. Gilders. The Rixe Dollor is from henceforth to goe for 9. Gilders, and the Duckat for 15. and the prices both of Corne and Coyne, doe rise daily: as is written from *Prague* Sept. 2.

For the matter of Warres, they goe still forward: the Generall *de Monte Negro*, is marcht vp towards the frontiers with 21. troupes of Horse, and 11. Companies of Foote, with which hee hath Commission to lye in *Moravia* against the rumoured Inuasion. These forces were those onely which lay about *Coningsgracts* first, & at *Egra* afterwards, in the open field; for that the Garison Souldiers both in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, are expresly mentioned to lye still, for the making good of the Townes. And what icalousie so euer is conceiued either against the person or Nation of the Generall *de Monte Negro* (an Italian as we take it) or that the Germanes vse to be wary vpon their entertainment of Strangers, in such great and prime places of charge: This is now expresly written, that the Dutch Colonell *Wallsteyn* is followed after *Monte Negro* as farre as the Bohemish broda, of purpose to obserue and haue an eye to his doings. This is written from

Prague,

Prague, August 27. This Bohemish broda, is some eight Dutch miles to the East of *Prague*, and in the way to *Koningsgræts*, and the frontiers of *Silesia* and *Moravia*. And thus farre it seemes that the Armie was then (August 26.) gone, and *Wallsteyn* after it.

As for the Count of *Colalto*, Lieutenant General to *Negro Monte*, whom wee heard before to be vpon his returne from *Tilly* towards *Bohemia*; that course of his is (as it seemes) once againe countermaunded; and himselfe with 4000. men, and all Ammunition and Baggage (which was brought downe in 45. Punts or Rhine Shippes,) arriued at *Cullen* about the second of September. These wee now perceiue to bee those many thousands which the Officers of this Army who came before to *Cullen*, reported to be comming after them, as we told you in our last Printed, September 17. And they are now said to be marching towards Monsieur *Tilly*.

The warlicke preparations going forward thus in the Empire; his Maiestie hath in the meane time procured another treaty with *Bethlem Gabor*, and the Imperiall Commissioners which were to goe to *Eperies*, are already arriued at *Newensel*, where *Bethlem Gabors* also are expected. Whither this *Newensel* be in the Emperours dominions in *Hungary*, or no, wee cannot tell: this onely we find, that it is more then a third part of the way from *Vienna* to *Cassovia*, it stands vpon the Riuer of *Gran*: and wee finde that the Cittie of *Cassovia*

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with the old towne of *Eperies* aboue, and to the north of it, as also all that vast and goodly tract of the kingdome of *Hungary*, which is about & vpon the North and East of the great Riuer of *Tyssa*, and his branches, and so onward to *Transylvania*, are all in *Bethlem Gabor*s possession. Now whether that *Bethlem Gabor*s Commissioners wil come downe to *Newensol*, or that the Emperours be to goe further vp to *Eperies*, which is by the Mountaine *Halga*, neere to the confines of *Moravia*, *Polonia*, and *Hungaria*, or if they doe meet, what will be the issue, we cannot tell. To such a purpose as a Treaty, the Palatine of *Hungary* is also said to haue summoned the Nobility and Gentry of that part of *Hungary* vnder his command, to meet him the 25 of *Aug.* at the towne of *Russo* on horse-backe. So is it written from *Vienna*, *Aug.* 30. This *Russo* is neere vnto *Komara*, and not farre from the *Danubius*.

What *Bethlem Gabor* will now doe vpon these new proffers made him by the Emperour we cannot tell: but that something is feared to be done, the Letters from *Vienna*, *Aug.* 23, intimate vnto vs, whereas they say that the *Hungarians* of *Newhuysel* (which towne is on the Emperours side, and to North of *Newensol* aforesaid, and nearer *Moravia*) haue sent for Collo-nell *Breiners* Regiment of Dutch Foot, to lye among their owne Horse. Wee told you also in our last, of something that had beene done by the Turkes vnder *Iegerensdorff* and old *Thurn*, against a certaine Castle, wee now also heere of 600 Turkes which lay about *Weissenberg*, who had pillaged all the cattle therabout: after which, driuing home their booty, those of the Garison in the Fort of *Weissenberg* sallyed forth with
 B 200 Horse

200 Horse, pursued the Turkes, ouer-tooke them, kild 18, and recouered the cattle againe. This newes was brought to *Vienna* about the end of *Aug.* by a Capitaine of *Vesprin*, as tis written from *Prage*, *Aug.* 30. Besides all this, is *Bethlem Gabor* mentioned also to be stil solliciting of the Turk for more aid, but how the condition of the times in the Turkish Empire are likely to sort with *Bethlem Gabors* request, we cannot yet tell; for that they write from *Venice*, *Sept.* 1, how that the Letters of *Constantinople* reported of *Esdrun Bassa* now vp in rebellion, and with a mighty army on foot within 20 dayes march of *Constantinople*: and that *Ben Cicola* had beene already sent out to encounter him with an Army of 30000 Ianisaries, and as many Spachi. The truth with the euent of this wee must expect. The great Turke hath in the meane time written to *Bethlem Gabor*.

As for that mighty rabble of Tartars, which had done so much rauage and spoile in *Polonia*, (of which we told you in our last) wee since heare of a certaine, that they are retyred out of *Poland*: but vpon what terms, whither, or by whose directions, we heare not: this onely we finde related from *Vienna*, *Aug.* 30.

As for other businesse of the Emperour with other Princes, this we heare, That there is at this present a Treaty in hand between his Maiesty and the Duke of *Bavaria*, concerning the estating of the vpper *Palatinate*, together with the Electorate, by way of perpetuall inheritance vpon him. In the lower *Palatinate* there is also treating, and some the Emperour purposeth to haue to hold of himselfe. The Pope requires the restitution of all the Church lands and liuings in both

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both *Palatinates*. The B. Elector of *Mentz* puts in for the *Berghstraes*, which he claimes as far as an old ruinous house of Religion, on the top of the mountaine even a mile or two of the very gates of *Heidlebergh* it selfe, which he claimes to haue of old belonged vnto his Electorate, notwithstanding that the Princes Electors *Palatines*, haue for some hundreds of yeares, & for 8 or 9 descents successiue held in free and quiet possession. The Bishops of *Wurtzburg*, *Spyers*, *Fulda*, and *Wormes*, doe also put in for their seuerall shares. The issue time will shew.

Those of the *Palatinate* in the meane time who out of a voluntary feare haue fled their country with their best moueables, during these last warres, are now by publike Proclamation affixed in euery market towne, commanded home againe vpon promise of free pardon for all former offences. They that will not return are to haue whatsoeuer is left behind, sold by portsale by sound of Trumpet, as goods confiscate to the Emperor. There is also a reformation of Religion begun in the vpper *Palatinate*.

The Duke of *Bauaria*, though hee enioyes not his health altogether, is said to leauy souldiers apace, and to treat for a perpetuity, as you heard before. His great Chamberlaine arriued at *Vienna* by water about the last of *Aug.* hee was said to haue had some speech by the way, with the Gouvernor of *Vienna*, after which he went to the Emperor at *Ebersdorff*: what his Arrand is we yet know not. This is written from *Vienna* *Septemb. 3.*

Other businesse of a like nature are these of the Landtgraue of *Darmstadt*, vnto whom the Emperor

hath about *Aug. 23* given the lands of the great Steward of the *Palatinate*, the old and good Count of *Solmes*, lately deceased at the *Hage*: the Landgraue hath hereupon taken the oath & homage of the people of those Manors & Inheritances. This Landgraue *Lodowick* hath also taken to himselfe the Lands of the Count of *Lewinstein*, which lay about *Vmstat* & those places in the Forest of *Ottenwaldt* on the North-east side of the *Palatinate*, toward *Franckford*, vpon Main, and hard by *Darmstadt* it selfe. Both these reports are written from *Franckford*, *Aug. 31*.

The Landtgraue *Maurice* of *Hessen*, hath in the meane time so prouided, as that he hath about 10000 men already in armes, for the keeping of his owne frontiers. Some Forces of *Denmarke* and *Brunswicke-land* are also said to be ioyn'd with them. Of which we shall tell you more particulars in our next.

The Duke Elector of *Saxony* is also said to arme apace the Imperiall City of *Norimberg* in the vpper *Palatinate*, and begins (vpon what confidence I know not) to cast and dismisse the most of their souldiers, which they haue beene at great charges to maintaine during these last wars. The Princes of the *Lower Saxony* do still continue their leauies, purposing to raise 20000 men more to those that they haue already in armes. Of which Army of theirs this is written from the Leaguer or camp of the *Lower Saxony*, *Aug. 24*. Our Army is now marching into the Field, with a purpose to take vp the passages, and fortifie the town of *Rentelin*, and others vpon the Riuer of *Weser* and *Elb*, for feare lest some vnbidden guests should come and take vp their wintering places, and nestle in those parts.

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parts. The King of *Denmarke* hath sent vs 3000. men; and the Princes of our owne Circuit of *Saxony* are vpon tearmes of raising 20000 more. For the payment of which Forces, there is a taxation layd vpon the whole Country, by the Poll: a man is to pay one Rixedoller for his own head; a woman halfe so much; and a child the third part of a Rixedoller. This is writ from *Franckford* Aug. 31. according to our Style. Thus farre the Letters: By which their former resolution still appeareth, to keepe out all other armies but their owne.

We are now in order gotten to the Count of *Tilly*, whom we left in our last, vpon his tedious and circular march, through the land of *Oldenburgh*, to follow the Count of *Mansfield*. Of which they write from *Monf: Tillyes* own Campe, which that day was at *Bresbergh*, Aug. 25. We are now lying vpon the frontiers of *East-Friezland*, whither we haue gotten at last with much adoe: Our Generall is marching apace on before with foure Regiments of horse, to goe after *Mansfield*, of whom we euery day heare many strange and contrary reports, so that wee know not what to beleue of him: Some say that his army mutines, others tell of variety of his numbers, others that he is now in this place, and now in that; howsoeuer, our Generall will himselfe goe and visit him. Thus farre the Letters.

These foure Regiments which these Letters of the 25. of Aug relate to be marching before; where those perchance which were told you in our last, to haue passed the towne of *Oldenburgh* the next day after the date of these Letters: and vpon what tearmes soeuer

it were that *Tilly* passed his troopes through *Oldenburgh*; this is neuerthelesse written from those parts, that the Count of *Oldenburgh* himselfe doth raise forces for the keeping off of *Tillyes* souldiers from pillaging his country.

Of the further proceeding of *Mons: Tilly*, heare what they write from *Cloppenburg*, (not farre short of *Oldenburgh*) Aug. 27. The forepart of our army is now past *Oldenburgh* foure Dutch miles, and within fixe miles of *Bremen*: *Mansfield* hauing notice by his espyals of our approach, presently marcht off and retired himselfe out of his strengths, making vs beleue that hee would altogether withdraw himselfe out of the confines of *East-Friesland*: But presently after we found him settled in a better and a stronger Quarter.

The 24 of August, vpon the way as we were marching towards him, wee heard his Cannon goe off amaine, which much amused vs, and put vs a little to a stand, not knowing the reason of it at the first: But going on afterwards, wee heard by the Boers of the Country that *Mansfield* did at the very same instant remoue with that part of his Army which was next to vs: by which we after suspected the plot; namely, that this discharging of his Cannon when as hee had no Enemy neer to discharge it vpon, was besides the bravery of it, a deuice meerly to amuse vs a while, and so in the meane time did this wily enemy gaine some time vpon vs to retire off with more order, and lesse shew of feare or flight.

In the towne of *Cloppenburg* *Mansfield* had beene before vs, for part of his Army had held their winter leager in that Citie, here he left the Castle demolished

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 upon following this Summer in the towne, we were
 forced to take vp our lodging in the open fields: the
 same were we put vnto in diuers other places, where
 he left vs little or no shelter to quarter in; so that ey-
 ther we must lye abroad in those fennish Countreyes
 or els giue him time and leaue to fortifie himselte the
 better against our comming, by reason that we were
 forced to go much out of the way for commoditie of
 prouisions and quartering; so that our following of
 him, hath beene the worst part of all this Summers
 Expedition: nor can we yet tell how to gett at him
 or to fight with him but vpon infinite disadvantages:
 to this puppose the former Letters.

After this we heard againe, that by the latter end
 of August, *M: Tilly* was gotten vp within some 10
 or 12 English miles of some part of *C. Mansfields*
 quarters; where for the time he was faine to stay;
 for that *Mansfield* hauing by his late retyring neerer
 to the towne of *Emden*, set himselte downe betwixt
 the sluices and the towne, had let goe the sluices and
 layd the Countrie for 2 or 3 miles together betwixt
 him and *Tillyes* army, quite vnder water; whereupon
Mouns: Tilly must be forced either to lye still there,
 or els to fetch a compasse about once againe; which
 when he hath done, Count *Mansfield* hath more
 sluices yet to let out vpon him; by which meanes he
 can both keepe *Tilly* from comming too fast vpon
 his owne Army, and also from approaching the town
 of *Emden*, being at this present in a commotion
 which opportunitie *Tilly* would faine take, to thrust
 a garison of the Emperours in amongst them.

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The Count of *Mansfield* having the benefit of these advantages is said not much to stand in awe of *Mons: Tillyes* mighty Forces. And hath in the mean time vterly (as tis thought) broken his designe for the taking in of the Hansed townes of *Embden* and *Stoad*, both which being most excellent Ports, and most fit to land an army to goe any way either into the Low-Countries, the lower *Saxony* Circle, the King of *Denmarkes* lands, or into diuers other of those Hansed townes thereabouts; it was *Mons: Tillyes* chiefe designe to haue taken them in: which purpose of his, Count *Mansfield* hath by this meanes for this time crossed. For by this time had the Count *Ernest* of *Nassaw* leisure and opportunity both to garison the Fort of *Bourtange*, & to bring those troops frō *West-Friezland*, which hee landed at the Ile of *Nesserland*, (which in our last booke is falsly printed *Netherland*) and the Count going into the town, although he was at first denyed to enter those new Companies, yet those that were for the Emperour perceiuing what a doe *Tilly* should haue to approach them: & that *Mansfield* by land, and the States ships by sea, might much spoile the towne before *Tilly* could come in to the rescue, they are said to haue consented perforce to the letting in of these new companies of *C. Ernest*, which lay yet at *Nesserland*: which acceptance of theirs, wee in our last left altogether doubtfull, but can now report it from their hands who were all the time of this uproare in the towne of *Embden* it selfe: namely, that after the States ships, vpon Graue *Ernest*s signifying the denyall he had to enter, had made 4 or 5 shots at the towne, they came to a parlee, admitting their garison.

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The States had before this time some fewe companies in the towne of *Emden*; but these Neitherland garrison-souldiers had beene often times disarmed by the Emdeners, and so made vnseruiceable. The Citizens likewise haue still had some fixe Companies of their owne souldiers in Garrison amongst them. So that those 600 with the old and new Companies of the States souldiers, will very well be able (if the towne continues constant and true to them) to keepe out Monseure *Tillyes* great and numerous Army. For the Hollanders are Masters of the Sea, able at all times to blocke vp the Hauen and Riuer; and the Towne it selfe is very strong, as being both double ditched and double walled, exceeding well fortified and prouided, and hauing fixe-score faire peeces of Cannon continually mounted vpon their walls. So that the towne being thus well prouided for, The States ships who made these foure shots at the towne, hauing first victualled Count *Mansfield*, shall if occasion serues, still wait vpon him to bring him away by Sea into the Low-Countries.

Count *Mansfield* for the present, is said to be Master of the Castle of *Emden*, which he makes his Treasurie or Exchequer, as being sayd to haue 12 Tunne of gould of his owne priuate store in that Castle, and all the best part of his other goods besides; He hath also built two ships of his owne which lye in the Riuer of Embs, he hath also diuers smaller Punts, or Barges of lesser bot-tomes. And whereas we in some former bookes, gaue you the report of the Emdeners seasing of his two ships, and treasure in them; it was in part true also: the misprision lying only in this, that Count *Mansfield* had two new ships, and the Emdeners layd hold vpon some foure or fve of his boates that were going to

his ships : But he presently hereupon drawing some of his forces towards the towne, demanded restitution of his goods, and had it : and this might also raise the report of his besieging of the towne.

During these troubles and *Tillyes* approach, *Mansfield* is not sayd to haue drawne his whole Army into one Campe, neuer the more for the neerenesse of the enemy, but his forces lay dispersed abroad some 14 or 15 miles, in the Townes and Dorpes round about *Emden*; himselfe was then in person at *Lier*, a pretty Dorpe or Village within three miles of *Emden* towne; In which Dorpe, as also in all the other places where his souldiers lye quartered, the plague is at this instant something rife; (this plague being one of the reasons of their lying so seuerall and dispersed) and yet neuerthelesse was Count *Mansfield* himselfe sayd to haue gone searelessly vp and downe from place to place where the plague was rifest, doing the office of a carefull Generall, wheresoeuer he came.

An appearance there had also beene about the end of *August*, that he would (as *Monfieur Tilly* himselfe was also sayd to haue believed) haue left the Country of *East-Friezland*, and marched away by *Groeningenland*; to make which suspition the more probable, he was said to haue sent two gallant troupes of horse to keepe the passages, by which he gaue out that he purposed to march : whereupon so great a hurry be-fell amongst the Country people of the Land of *Groeningen*, that the Boers did by hundreds of Wagons together conueigh their goods into the towne of *Groeningen* : but Count *Mansfield* once againe deceiued them very honestly, and gaue them cause to thanke him for deceiuing of them; for his setting still made it afterward appeare that he meant no more by that deuise, then so to amaze both friend and foe, that they should

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should not know where to finde him. As a little before that, and euen at the very same time when as the States Ambassador in *France* being assisted likewise by the Ambassadors of *Sauoy* and *Venice*, was soliciting the French King to augment his yearly allowance and pension of three score thousand Crownes a yeare, to an hundred thousand, euen then and at the selfe-same time did he send his owne Secretary vnto *Brussels*, there to treat with the Arch-duches *Infanta* : which policie of his, is since knowne, and might well serue to draw the French King to be the willinger, and the Ambassadors to sollicite the earnestest, for the encrease of that annuitie, lest he might otherwise compound or make his peace with the Arch-duches and the Emperour.

And these stratagems and policies he so often makes vse of, and hath such probable varieties of them, that it may be Count *Mansfields* Character ; that though himselfe be constant to his friends and his owne ends, yet, that neither friend nor foe can wel know what ward he lies at. The States Ambassadour is withall very earnestly soliciting the French king, for a present payment of 200000 Crownes, a summe expected euer since the first newes of the defeate of the Duke of *Brunswicke*, and this they haue good hope to obtaine very speedily : this is written from *Paris*, Septemb. 4.

Concerning the Leager of the States, it is for ought wee heare, much at the same passe it was when we last left it : That is ; some part of it at *Rees*, some at *Emmerick*, some at *Shinck(conce)*, and some at *Arnhem* ; nor doe we heare of any great desigue which they haue in hand thereabouts.

As for the Marquis *Spinola*, he is himselfe againe at *Brussels* in person, and the most part of his Army still in

their Garrisons, nor are they perchance to be drawne into the field this Summer. Only *Henry Vandenberg* (who being reported to be dead, is now againe recovered) the *Gouvernour of Maestricht* & *Don Gonzales de Cordona*, are knowne to bee in the field, about the place of the old Leager, or not very farre one from another.

That which makes the noyse at this present only, is the siege of the Towne of *Lippestat*; which is a Towne left in the States hands in *deposito* (as we take it) after that controuersie betwixt the Marquessle of *Brandenburg* and the Duke of *Nuburgh*, for the deceased Duke of *Cleuelands* inheritance. It lies vpon the Riuer of *Lippe*, about the lands of *Marck* and *Ham* and *Berg*, betwixt *Westphalia* and *Munsterland*. Of which designe, this is written from the land of *Marck*, Septemb. 9. as followeth. The last Wednesday was the Count of *Emden* his brother, made Generall for the vndertaking of the siege of *Lippestat*; who together with the Count of *Ritberg* (which two Counts, were at that Counsell of warre held by Monsieur *Tilly* a while since, and see heere the issue of it.) These two Counts led along with them the foure Regiments, of *Emden*, of the *Walions*, of the Duke of *Newburgh*, and of the Count of *Isenburg*, with these forces aduancing forwards, they did not at first make their approaches too hastily against the Towne, for feare of the Cannon from the walles; but stayd themselves a while, to be supplied of some Regiments of horse, which were presently sent vnto them from *Don Cordona Graue Henry Vandenberg*, and *Don Philippo*. These forces horse and foot, are held sufficient by the vndertakers, to assiege the Towne in foure severall quarters, all at once. Meane while that these troupes goe forward with the siege of
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the Towne, hath *Don Cordona* form'd a Campe by *Dorsten* in the Champion Country, thereabouts where the blacke Stone is (*Schwarzenstein* the Duche calls it.) His intent of encamping thereabouts, is to lye iust in the way by which the States forces should come to relieue the Towne; *Graue Henry Vandenberg* lies also not farre off, but so neere to *Don Cordona*, that their forces may vpon all occasions second and succour one another.

As for the Towne it selfe, it is to say, the troth confessed by the enemy himselfe, that he had very sure intelligence before he went about it, that it was none of the best provided. Artillery they haue good and sufficient ; but their want is of bodies to man their walles, and so many workes as are likely to be battered or assaulted in so many places at once; the enemy himselfe reports but of fixe hundred men in the Towne, whom they hold but a few, and too weake indeede, to make good the place against eight or tenne thousand assaylants ; So that they neuer looked for any hard seruice or long siege of it, but expected the rendry euery day ; and whether they haue carryed the Towne or no, which they thus tooke vnprovided, we haue not yet heard of.

From *Paris*, *Septemb. 4.*

More of that nationall Synode of the Protestants at *Charenton* which we last told you of ; we haue here receiued as followeth. Monsier *Durand*, Minister of their Church at *Paris* is President. Monsier *Baylye*, Minister of *Lyons* is Adioynt : and Monsier *Galland*, Aduocate of the Parliament, is Commissioner for the King, who this yeare published an Edict, That no such assembly should be holden by the Protestants, without some officer of his

Maiesties appointment, to be there present; who is to see that no businesse forbidden, or not meerely concerning their Profession and Church, should there be handled by them. Vpon the Ouerture and motion of the Synode, they sent Monsier *Mestrisbat* another Minister of *Paris*, and Monsier *Chambrun* of *Orange* with some others, to present their duty and seruice to the King, with most humble thanks for the peace, and gracious vsage receiued. This message the King hauing receiued with many expressions of much tenderesse and Ioy; they tooke leaue to intreate his Maiesty, That Ministers strangers might continue in their Functions and Churches as they haue done heretofore: which the King allowed of, for such as were already admitted and residing in *France*, but not for others that might come hereafter. Whereupon the the Protestants alledging, that the Scottish Nation was by ancient allyance to be naturalliced; they were answered, That this concerned only the Scotch Guards. Knowing also that the King had beene made beleue, That the Oath for approbation of the Synode of *Dort* had beene taken by them in their last Nationall Synode at *Alex 1620*, was not somuch a *Conforming of Confessions*, as a *Mysticall Conspiracie in State*; they tooke occasion to shew the sinceritie and necessitie of that action; and thereby so fully iustified themselves, as that his Maiestie and those also who had especially traduced them for it, seemed satisfied. After which being dismissed with most gracious termes from his Maiestie: Monsier *D'Herbant*, one of the Secretaries of State was sent in his Maiesties name vnto their lodgings, to certifie them, and by them the Synode, of his good and fauourable disposition towards them; which giues them content and hope, that the conditions of peace (hitherto not altogether performed

med towards them) should be effected : For the fort of *Rochel* is not yet demolished, *Montpellier* (mistaken in our last, and printed *Montauban*) much troubled with a garri-son, and *Monfieur de Rohan* unsatisfied in his particular : all which they now hope shall be well amended.



A Relation of the Journey of the High and
mighty Prince CHARLES, Prince of
Wales, from the Citie of *Madrid* in *Spaine*
to the Port of Saint *Anderas*, to be Im-
barked for *England*, about the 12.
of *Septemb*, 1623.

VV Hereas all true English Subiects that wish well to the Protestant Religion, their King and Countrie, haue a long time listened after the Newes of the Princes most wished returne ; They may now please to vnderstand, That *Prince Charles*, *Prince of Wales*, did about the first of our *September* take his leaue of *Madrid* in *Spaine*, going the most conuenient way from thence towards the port of Saint *Anderas*. Being come ten daies onwards of his Iorney towards the Sea-side, his Highnesse was pleased to dispatch a Gentleman of his traine, Mr. *J. D.* (who had waited vpon him those first ten daies Iourney,) with Letters into *England* vnto the King his Father : which Message the Gentleman with so much faithfulnessse and speede performed, that about twelue daies after his departing from the Prince (that is vpon Tuesday Morning, *September* 23) he arriued here in *London*, with the most ioyfull newes of our Princes being so
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farre forth already vpon his Iorney. His Highnesse the Prince at the instant of this Gentlemans parting from him, was within a day and a halfe Iourney of *S. Anderas*, where he purposed by the Grace of God immediatly to imbarke himselfe for England. The shippes that went to waite vpon his Highnesse, were by the blessing of God safely arriued at that Port, some dayes before his comming thither; And we haue heard it reported here in London, that a ship of *Barne- staple* came from thence three dayes after the arriual of the English Fleete vpon the Coast of *Spaine*. His Highnesse the Prince expected no other, but to goe aboard about Fryday last was a seuen-night which was the 12. of *September*. So that if all true hearted English-men, will but pray to God to send their Prince a faire winde, we may be so happy as within these few dayes, to make boon-fiers for his Landing. God grant we may be so blessed, as once againe to enioy the sweetnesse of his presence. *Amen.*

FINIS.
